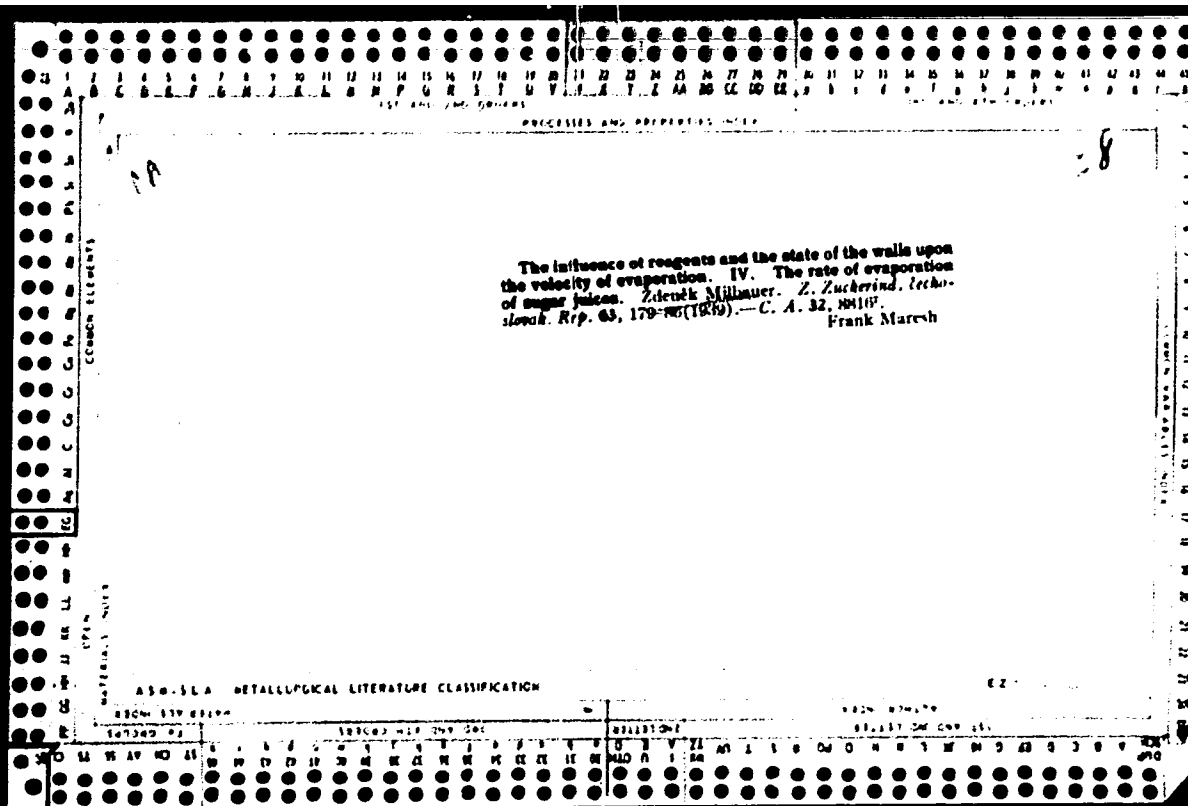




A study of the influence of addition agents and of the condition of walls upon the rate of evaporation. V. The concentration of sugar liquors by means of a high temperature gradient. Zdeněk Milánek. Z. Zuckerind., tschechoslov. Rep. 63, 253-5 (1939); Listy cukrovár. SV, LXI (1939); cf. C. A. 33, 4467.—For solns. of refined cane at (190°); cf. C. A. 33, 4468.—For solns. of refined cane at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 85° Bg. the heat-transfer coeffs. in kg.-calo. per sq. m., per hr. per °C. were 1140, 990, 900, (80), (48) and 390, resp., when the thermal gradient was provided by a toluene bath and were 1020, 970, 920, (80), (48) and 720, resp. when the thermal gradient was provided by a xylene bath. The more gradual decrease in the heat-transfer coeff. with an increase in the concn. for the higher temp. gradient (xylene 137°) than for the lower (toluene) gradient is ascribed to the formation and circulation of bubbles in the evaporating liquor. In a xylene bath the comparative heat-transfer coeffs. were refined sugar soln. 920, refined sugar soln. + norite 800, light liquor 700 and molasses 600). A tinned surface hastened the evapn. of other solns. The addn. of norite to the solns. hastened their evapn. in lined vessels but not in untinned ones. Traces of soap-suds oil prevented the foaming of solns. and enabled M. to study evapn. in solns. having a concn. of 85% Bg. VI. Measurements conducted in the factory. Z. Zuckerind., tschechoslov. Rep. 63, 255-61; Listy cukrovár. SV, 163-8 (1939).—In 2 different evaporator models (Havelská-Město and Šázavský) M. detd. the heat-transfer coeffs. from the walls of the evaporator to river water, filtered river water, circulating river water, river water + Na₂HPO₄, river water + norite, light sugar juices both during the concn. of sugar liquors under factory operating conditions and for low temp. gradients (2, 7, 12°). Even though these tests were conducted under circumstances and in vessels which differ from the previous determs. conducted in the lab., the factory tests confirm the lab. values.

Frank Marsh

MILBAUER, Z.

"Dispatcher's method in managing the production of a chemical plant in the USSR."
Chemicky Prumysl, Praha, Vol 4, No 5, May 1954, p. 184

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

MILBAUER, Z.

Experiences from the Soviet practice of projecting plants in the chemical industry. p.229. CHEMICKY PRUMYSL. (Ministerstvo chemického průmyslu) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

MILEAUER, Z.

MILEAUER, Z. Certain causes of the augmentation of budget prices
in constructing buildings within the frame of capital investments.
p. 461.

Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1955
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Association, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

MIL'BERG, N. L., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Our experience in the treatment
of tumors of/cervix." Tashkent, 1957, 21 pp (Tashkent State Medical
Institute im V. M. Molotov), 200 copies (KL, 35-57, 109)

MILBERT, S.

"Numerical method of computing coefficients of finite series for solving the principal geodetic problem". p. 201, GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA Vol. 1, No. 4, 1952. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr 1955. Uncl.

MILBERT, S.

Formulas for transforming Soldner co-ordinates in the Sucha Gora system into Gauss-Kruger coordinates in the Porowa Gora system. p. 105.

GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1955.

POLAND

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LC Vol. 5, No. 7, August 1956.

MILBERT, S.

MILBERT, S. Calculating geographical coördiantes with a right spherical triangle. p. 19.

No. 1, 1956
GEODEZJA
SCIENCE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

MILBERT, STANISLAW.

Methode numerique a calculer les coefficients des series potentielles du
probleme geodesique principal.

Varsovie, Poland. Palac Kultury i Nauki, 1957, 9p.

Monthly List of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

MILBERT, S: GOMOLISZEWSKI, J: TRYUK, K.

Educational and didactic problems at the Department of Geodesy of
the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, p. 3.

PRZEGŁAD NAUKOWO-TECHNICZNY, SERIA G. Krakow, Poland
No. 3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959
Uncl.

S/035/62/000/008/073/090
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Boczar, Stanisław, Milbert, Stanisław

TITLE: The tables for determination of geographical coordinates on
Krassovskiy's ellipsoid from 49 to 55° latitude by means of
cracowians. Summary

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 8, 1962, 23,
abstract 80202 ("Compte rendu du 1-er sympos. internat. calculs
géod. Cracovie, 1959", Kraków, 1961, 385 - 388, French)

TEXT: See RZhAstr, 1961, 100185K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT7005022

SOURCE CODE: PO/2546/65/000/006/0121/0132

AUTHOR: Milbert, Stanislaw

ORG: Astronomical Observatory Station 1162, Cracow

TITLE: Adjustment and calculation of satellite triangulation

SOURCE: Polska Akademia Nauk. Zaklad Geofizyki. Materialy i prace, no. 6, 1965. Artificial earth satellites; observations and investigations in Poland, 121-13

TOPIC TAGS: satellite, satellite triangulation, observation station

ABSTRACT: Adjustment and calculation of satellite triangulation including directions between stations, network coordinates, choice of ellipsoid, and distances of geoid from the ellipsoid is discussed and illustrated with figures and formulas. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 46 formulas. [KS]

SUB CODE: 22, 08/SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

MILCETIC, I.

"Electro-cardiographic investigation of the heart arrhythmia in horses." Inst. for
PATOLOGSKU pathology, FIZIOLOGIJA, physiology, Vet. Fac. Univ. of Zagreb (Pred:
Stjepan Rapić)

Vet: Archiv. 27 : 368-387 Sept. 1951

MILCETIC, DR. IVAN (Veterinary Lieut. Colonel)

"An Opinion about the Organization of Veterinary Service in
Large Garrisons"

SO: Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik, Issue 12, Belgrade, Dec 1953
(D-6578, 18 Feb 54)

ONL 32-54, 18 Feb 1954 Under.

MILCH, G.

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of p-aminobenzoic acid esters,
Gyogyszeres 8 no.9:157-158 1 Sept 1953. (CLML 25:5)

MILCH, Gyorgy

Potentiometric titration of 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone. Magyar
kem lap 18 no.6:289-290 Jan '63.

1. Chinoin Gyógyszer és Vegyszeti Termékek Gyára.

MORSI, M.; JABLONSKY, L.; MILCH, H.

Significance of bacteriophage in infantile enteral infections.
I. Enteritis due to E. coli O 111 and O 55. Acta microb. hung.
1 no.1-3:1-8 1954.

1. State Institute for Public Health and Department of Pediatrics
of the Municipal Istvan Hospital, Budapest; received July 2, 1953.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infect.

enteritis in inf., O 111 & O 55 strains)

(ENTERITIS, bacteriol.

E. coli in inf., O 111 & O 55 strains)

MILCH, Hedda; EORSI, Maria; BOGARDI, M.

The incidence of staphylococci in hospital personnel and patients,
as studied by phage-typing. Acta microb.hung. 7 no.3:285-296 '60.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest, and Paul Heim Children's
Hospital, Budapest.

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS transm)

(BACTERIOPEAGE)

(HOSPITALS)

MILCH, Hedda (Gyali ut 2/6, Budapest IX)

Isolation of the new Staphylococcus phages and their use in phage typing. Acta microbiol Hung 7 no.4:419-432 '60. (KEAI 10:5)

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

LOSONCZY, Gyorgy, dr.; HAIDEKKER, Julia, dr.; MILCH, Hedda, dr.

Staphylococcal epidemics in hospitals with cases of scarlatoid.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.51:1818-1821 18 D'60.

1. Fovarosi László kórház és az Országos Kózegegyeség Intézet
(SCARLET FEVER diag)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS diag)

MILCH, Hedda; LASZLO, Vera G.

Phage-typing of salmonella paratyphi B. Acta microbiol. acad.
sci. hung. 8 no.3:311-319 '61.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.
(SALMONELLA PARATYPHI) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

MILCH, Hedda; DEAK, Zeussanna

Detection of the route of nosocomial *Escherichia coli* infections by phage-typing. Acta microb. hung. 8 no.4:411-421 '61.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS diab)
(HOSPITALS) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

MILCH, Hedda, dr.; KALMAN, Eva, dr.; BARANYAI, Pal, dr.

Examination of the relations between the pathogenicity and phage types of Staphylococcus strains taken from pediatric hospital patients. Orv.hetil. 102 no.36:1689-1694 3 S '61.

1. Országos Kózegegyessegügyi Intezet es Heim Pal Gyermekkórház.

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS in inf. & child)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

VACZI, L.; FODOR, M.; MILCH, Hedda; RETHY, A.

Studies on the mercuric chloride resistance of *Staphylococcus aureus*.
Acta microb. 9 no.1:81-87 '62.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Debrecen
(Director: L. Vaczi). and State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest
(Director: T. Bakacs).
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacology) (MERCURY pharmacology)

CSINCSTURA, Kalman, dr.; KALMAN, Eva, dr.; MILCH, Hedda, dr.

Enteritis secondary to staphylococcal diseases of the respiratory tract. Orv. hetil. 103 no.9:403-404 Mr '62.

1. Fovarosí Heim Pál Gyermekkorház és Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS microbiol)

(ENTERITIS microbiol) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)

HUNGARY

GERGELY, Karoly, MD; BENEDIKT, Alice, MD; CZAPPAN, Piroska, MD;
KNEISZL, Ferenc, MD; MILCH, Hedda, MD; DEAK, Zsuzsanna, MD,
BATHORY, Pal, MD

Agost Schopf-Merei Hospital of the Budapest Council Executive Committee (Budapest Fovaros Tanacsä VB. Schopf-Merei Agost korhaz); National Public Health Institute (Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet); Budapest Public Health-Epidemiology Station (Budapest Fovarosi Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarvanyugyi Allomas); (affiliations not specified).

Budapest, Gyermeägvogväsaszat (Pediatrics), No 4, Apr 63, pp 111-118.

"Epidemic Enteritis Caused by Klebsiella in the Premature Infants Ward"

(7)

HUNGARY

MILOCH, Hedda, LASZLO, G. Vera, BIRO, Gyorgy; State Institute of Hygiene (director: BAKACS, T.) and Hungarian Army Medical Corps [original language versions not given], Budapest.

"Supplemented Phage-Typing of Salmonella Typhi Murium and Its Use in Epidemiology."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol X, No 1, 1963, pages 41-52.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] A total of 1895 *S. typhi* murium strains have been typed by Felix and Callow's phages. It was shown that, because of the frequent occurrence of certain phage types, un-typeable and degraded cultures, the method is not sufficient for epidemiological purposes. Kristensen's biochemical typing, simplified by Kallings, was employed as a supplement. The properties of temperate phages of the cultures were also determined. The most frequent phage types according to foci were 2b, 4, 5, 1a and 1a var. 1, according to the Felix and Callow method. Types 1, 1b, 2, 2a, 2c, 3, and other, possibly distinct types were also encountered. 76.6 per cent of the strains were lysogenic. A further subdivision within the phage types was made on the basis of the properties of temperate phages. A comparison of epidemiological data with direct typing, the identification of temperate phages and biochemical behaviour of the strains indicated that the combined method may be of value for epidemiological purposes. 22 Western, 3 Eastern European references.

1/1

GERGELY, Karoly, dr.; BENEDIKT, Alice, dr.; CZAPPAN, Piroska, dr.; KNEISZL, Ferenc, dr.; MILCH, Hedda, dr.; DEAK, Zsuzsanna, dr.; BATHORY, Pal, dr.

Epidemic Klebsiella enteritis in a ward for premature infants.
Gyermekgyógyászat 14 no.4:111-118 Ap '63.

1. Budapesti Fovaros Tanácsa VB Schopf-Merei Agost korház, Országos Kózegeészségügyi Intézet, Budapest Fovarosi Kózegeészségügyi-Járványügyi Allomas Közleménye.

(INFANT, PREMATURE, DISEASES)	(ENTERITIS)	(PERITONITIS)
(BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQS)	(KLEBSIELLA)	(NEOMYCIN)
(POLYMYXIN)	(EPIDEMIOLOGY)	(BACTERIOPHAGE TYPING)

L 15918-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6008380

SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/64/011/003/0251/0261

AUTHOR: Miloh, Hedda (Budapest); Deak, Zsuzsanna (Budapest)

ORG: State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Allami Egészségügyi Intézet)

TITLE: Studies on Klebsiella infections using phage detection and phage typing

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta microbiologica, v. 11, no. 3, 1964, 251-261

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriophage, digestive system disease, virology

ABSTRACT: In order to shed light on the etiology of severe enteric infections in premature infants, bacteriological examinations have been supplemented with the typing of certain specific phages. It was demonstrated that this method is well suited for the detection of the causative agent. A typing scheme for epidemiologic investigations has been worked out by the adaptation of phages isolated for diagnostic purposes to Klebsiella strains. The isolated phages were characterized by phage morphology, heat sensitivity, lytic activity and their serological properties. With the help of specific phages, Klebsiella strains of different origin were divided into 5 phage groups and 13 types. The phage

Card 1/2

L 15918-66

ACC NR: AP6008360

3
type distribution of Klebsiella strains was examined in hospital outbreaks of enteritis and in sporadic cases. Among the 802 Klebsiella cultures examined, 546 typable strains occurred. Strains from hospital outbreaks were phage-sensitive in 73, those from sporadic cases in 40 per cent of the cases. The association between K antigens and phage types was also investigated. The authors thank Prof. K. Rausz and Dr. T. Angyal, Institute of Microbiology, University Medical School, Pecs, for the K antigen determinations with K 1-30. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 14 May 64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 015
SOV REF: 003

jw
Card 2/2

DANOVSKIY, Leonid Mechislavovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GROMOV, L.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ANTONOV, Yu.A., dots.; ~~SHIL'CHANOV, K.V., insh.~~; KOTYUKOV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ~~CHASHCHIN, N.P., insh.~~; MIROSHIN, P.V., dotsent; INOZENTSEV, A.A., insh.; ~~PECHUGIN, D.A., dotsent~~; KOVALEV, N.F., insh.; SINKIN, P.A., insh.; ~~POTOTSKIY, G.I., insh., red.~~; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Track work in sections with heavy freight traffic; from the experience of the Omsk and Tomsk Railroads] Putevye raboty na gruzonapriazhennykh uchastkakh; iz opyta Omskoi i Tomskoi dorog. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 102 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Railroads—Maintenance and repair) (Railroads—Freight)

MILCHALIEV, M.

They produced 272 kg of tobacco per decare in Nevrokop. p. 3.
KOOPEPATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofiya, Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

IMENITOV, V.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIL'CHENKO, D.V., gorn.inzh.

Principles of large-scale breaking down of ores. Gor.
zhur. no.8:42-44 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut (for Imenitov). 2. Zyryanovskiy
svintsovyy kombinat, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast' (for
Mil'chenko).

(Mining engineering)

MIL'CHENKO, D.V., gornyy inzh.; ZARUKIN, G.V., gornyy inzh.;
PODCHERNIN, P.K., gornyy inzh.

Operation of main mine pumping systems with small capacity
sumps. Gor. zhur. no. 11:60-62 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Maslyanskiy rudnik Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata.
(Mine drainage)

ZYRYANOV, T.P.; KOROGOD, G.A.; MIL'CHENKO, D.V.; YUKOV, V.N.

Selecting the structure and parameters of bolting at the Maslyanskiy
Mine. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.1:12-13 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Altai Territory—Mine roof bolting)

VARAKSIN, Vadim Nikolayevich; SHILKIN, Petr Ivanovich; ZYRYANOV,
Timofey Pavlovich; KOROGOD, Grigoriy Alekseyevich;
MIL'CHENKO, Dmitriy Vladimirovich; POLYAKH, V.A., otv.
red.; VUROS, R.F., red.; UTEPOV, Zh.K., tekhn. red.

[Rod bolting in the Rudnyy Altai]Shtangovaia krep' na
Rudnom Altai. Alma-Ata, TSentr. in-t nauchn.-tekhn.
informatsii, 1960. 19 p. (MIRA 17:2)

MIL'CHENKO, D.V.; KONOREV, N.M.

Study of the formation of compensating space during the breaking
of hard ores. Trudy Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR 15:3-11 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

IOFIN, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIL'CHENKO, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISOVSKIY, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., gornyy inzh.; RODIONOVA, N.P., gornyy inzh.

Reviews and bibliography. Gor.zhur. no.1:78-80 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnoy metallurgii, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (for all except Rodionova). 2. Izdatel'stvo "Nedra" (for Rodionova).

MIL'CHENKO, Ivan Stepanovich

DECEASED
c. '62

1963/
4

Knitting machines
Knit goods industry

MILICHENKO, Prof. I. T.

Hd., Chair Obstetrics & Gynecology, Turkmen State Med. Inst., -c1949-. Dr.
Medical Sci. "changes in the Peripheral Nervous System of The Abdominal Wall
during Pregnancy," Akusher.i Ginekol., No. 6, 1949.

1/f

CA

Relation of acid-base balance of the mother and the infant in premature delivery. (T. Mil'chukova-Turkmen Med. Inst.). *Voprosy Pediat. i Zhensk. Mulierinstus i Detstva* 17, No. 6, 10-10 (1949).--Blood taken from the infant in premature birth shows a higher alk. reserve than that of the mother, indicating the presence in the placenta of a regulating buffer; this is especially true of venous blood; the arterial blood has an even higher alk. reserve indicating an independently acting buffer system. The urinary NH₄ and pH in newborns (2 days) from healthy mothers show no differences from those born of ailing mothers (malaria, etc.). Premature babies of 32-5-week term show in their alkali reserve a certain incompleteness of action of the placental barrier in respect to alkali-acid equil. but compensated to a large extent by their own buffer systems; in 28-30-week babies both factors are effective in altering the alk. reserve, since their buffer systems are poorly operative. (G. M. K.)

MIL'CHENKO, I.T., professor, predsdatel' pravleniya.

Report on the work of the Kuybyshev branch of the All-Union Society of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists for February 1951-November 1952. Akush.
i gin. no.3:87-88 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Vsesoyuznoe obshchestvo akusherov-ginekologov.
(Kuybyshev--Obstetrics) (Kuybyshev--Gynecology)

MIL'CHENKO, I. T.

USSR/Medicine - Blood Transfusion

Sep/Oct 53

"Intra-Arterial Blood Transfusion in the Obstetrical and Gynecological Practice of Obstetrical Institutions," Prof. I.T. Mil'chenko and N. P. Malashnikova, ³Obstet and Gynecol Clinic, Kuybyshev Med Inst

Akusher i Ginekol, No 5, pp 3-7

Forced arterial blood transfusion in combination with oxygen therapy is recommended for the treatment of shock and during the terminal stages (agony and clinical death) resulting from childbirth

and caused by loss of blood. This should be followed up by intravenous blood transfusion. Forced intra-arterial transfusion of small quantities of blood in conjunction with administration of penicillin, glucose, or vitamins proved beneficial in the treatment of acute septic conditions. This method of treatment improves the activity of the cardiovascular system and circulation. Transfusion of blood into the arteries is simple and effective only when it is carried out without delay.

268736

268736

BAKULEV, A.N., redaktor; GAYEVSKAYA, M.S., redaktor; GORIZONTOV, P.D., redaktor; GULYAYEV, A.V., redaktor; DOBRODNEV, A.V., redaktor; MIL'CHENKO, I.T., redaktor; NEGOVSKIY, V.A., redaktor; NYROVA, P.F., redaktor; PATNOV, B.A., redaktor; SARKISOV, S.A., redaktor; SEVERIN, S.Ye., redaktor; SHIKUNOVA, L.G., redaktor; NEYMAN, I.M., redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Transactions of the conference dedicated to problems of pathological physiology and therapy of the terminal states in the clinic and in first aid practice; December 10-12, 1952] Trudy Konferentsii posvyashchennoi probleme patofiziologii i terapii terminal'nykh sostoianii v klinike i praktike neotlozhnoi pomoshchi, 10-12 Dekabria 1952 g. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1954. 329 p. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Konferentsiya posvyashchennaya probleme patofiziologii i terapii terminal'nykh sostoianii v klinike i praktike neotlozhnoi pomoshchi, Moscow, 1952.

(Physiology, Pathological) (Death, Apparent)

MIL'CHENKO, I.T., professor

Intra-arterial transfusion of blood in obstetrics and gynecological practice in obstetric institutions of Kuybyshev. Akush.i gin. no.2: 102-104 Mr-Apr '55. (MIRA 8:7)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,

intra-arterial, in obst.)

(OBSTETRICS,

blood transfusion in, intra-arterial)

MIL'CHENKO, I.T.

"Forensic gynecology and forensic obstetrics" by M.G. Serdiukov.
Reviewed by I.T. Mil'chenko. Akush. i gin. 34 no.5:121-122 8-0 '58
(FORENSIC OBSTETRICS) (MIRA 11:10)
(SERDIUKOV, M.G.)

RODKINA, Raisa Abramovna; MIL'CHENKO, I.T., prof., doktor med. nauk,
red.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, V.A., red.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.Ye., red.;
SPIRIDONOV, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Cancer of the cervix: uteri and its stages] Rak sheinoi matki i
stadii. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskii med.in-t, 1960. 205 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(UTERUS—CANCER)

ZAK, L.A.; MILCHENKO, T.I.; SMIRYAGIN, V.P.

Short description of the machine BESM-II; basic parameters. Mat kut
kozl MTA 5 no.1/2:171-178 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Computing Center of the Academy of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Russia--Calculating machines)

MIL'CHENKO, I.T., prof.; ASHMAN, A.A., dotsent

Injuries in newborn infants and the dynamics of labor. Akush.i
gin. no.6:12-16 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.T.
Mil'chenko) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM) (BIRTH INJURIES)

MIL'CHENKO, I.T., prof. (Kuybyshev)

Diagnostic significance of indexes of the acid-base equilibrium
in late pregnancy toxemias associated with organic kidney di-
seases. Akush.i gin. no.4:41-43 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (KIDNEYS--DISEASES)
(ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM)

ZENIN, Aleksey Sergeyevich, prof.; MIL'CHENKO, Il'ya Timofeyevich,
prof.; PETROPOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., red.; DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Gonorrhea in women] Gonoreia zhenshchiny; rukovodstvo dlia
vrachei i studentov. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1962. 121 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(GONORRHEA)

MIL'CHENKO, N.P.

Oxyhemometric method of determining the activity of the course
of oxidation-reduction processes in late pregnancy toxemia.
Akus. i gin. 40 no.1:59-63 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent S.K.
Barutchev) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

RAZIKOV, M.I.; MILICHENKO, S.L.

Properties of welded joints in cavitation-resistant 30Kh10G10
chromium-manganese steel. Avtom.svar. 17 no.1:13-20 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova.

DUROVA, L.P.; MIL'CHENKO, V.A. —

Interrelationships between pulmonary tuberculosis and psychotic states. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:167-174 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskoy bol'nitsy imeni P.P.Kashchenko (glavnyy vrach I.T.Viktorov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. Ye.S.Averbukh).
(PSYCHOSES) (TUBERCULOSIS) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

MIL'CHENKO, V.A.; NIKIFOROVA, T.S.; SUKHOSTAT, G.G.

Psychoses in bronchial asthma. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:189-199 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskoy bol'nitsy imeni P.P.Kashchenko (glavnyy
vrach kand.med.nauk V.I.Bondarev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof.
Ye.S.Averbukh).

(ASTHMA) (PSYCHOSES)

AGEYEVA, A.N.; KRESLING, Ye.M.; MIL'CHENKO, V.A.

Mental disorders in Itsenko-Cushing disease. Vop.psikh.i nevr.
no.7:341-349 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologi-
cheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof. V.N.Myasishchev) i
psikhiatricheskoy kliniki Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.K.Fedorov).
(CUSHING SYNDROME) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

BOYKOVA, N.V.; MIL'CHENKO, V.A.

Case of psychosis in acute lupus erythematosus. Vop.psikh.i nevr.
no.7:460-467 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskoy bol'nitsy imeni P.P.Kashchenko (glavnyy
vrach I.T.Viktorov, nauchnyy konsul'tant prof. Ye.S.Averbukh).
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS) (PSYCHOSES)

MIL'CHENKO, V. V.

MIL'CHENKO, V. V. - "Hydrolysis-Kinetic Characteristics of Trimeta-phosphoric and Tetrametaphosphoric Acids." Sub 27 Jun 52, Sci Inst of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

KHODAKOV, Yu.V.; ZHURAVLEVA, T.M.; MIL'CHENKO, V.V.

Determination of chromate and dichromate simultaneously. Zav.lab.
29 no.8:929 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Chromates) (Dichromates)

MILCHEV, G.

"Production of Candy Wrappers", P. 51., (TESHKA PROMISHLENCST, Vol. 3, No. 7, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

MILCHEV, G.

"Application of perlon sieves in the cellulose and paper industry."

p.40 (Tekhnika, Vol. 6, no. 8, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

MILCHEV, Georgi (Kostenets)

Production of straw semi-cellulose at the paper mill of Kostenets.
Khim i industriia 33 no.2:35-36 '61.

Alibonov, I.

"Soil erosion and soil conservation."

Gorsko Stopanstvo, Sofiya, Vol. 10, No 6, June, 1954, p. 263

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No 10, Oct. 1954, Lib. of Congress

MILCHEV, I. - Gorsko Stopanstvo

Measures for protection against erosion in the basin of the Georgi Dimitrov Dam. p. 162
(GORSKO STOPANSTVO Vol. 11, No. 4, Apr. 1955)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

MILCHEV, I.

Soil erosion. p. 28.
KOOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofiya, Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956,
Uncl.

MILCHEV, I.

Protecting-belt plantings in the water-shed. p. 77.
(GORSKO STOPANSTVO, Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Un

MILCHEV, Ivan, insh.

The Tatra National Park. Prir i znanie 15 no.9:23-24, II '62.

MILCHEV, M.; DIMITROVA, Em.

Device for computing plowed and other step-like terraces,
based on the soil depth. Izv Inst "Nikola Pushkarov" 6:185-192
'63.

MILCHEV, M.

Case of Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease with multiple localizations successfully treated with isonicotinic acid hydrazide. Suvrem.med. Sofia 6 no.8:111-113 1955.

1. Iz Nauchnoissledovatel'skii institut po tuberkuloza - Sofia.
Direktor: dots. St.Todorov.

(SARCOIDOSIS, therapy,
isoniazid)

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, therapeutic use,
isoniazid in sarcoidosis)

DZUROV, G.; MILCHEV, M.

Case of generalized lymphogranulomatosis with involvement of
mediastinal lymph nodes. Suvrem.med., Sofia 6 no.8:117-121 1955.

1. Iz Nauchnoissledovatel'skii institut po tuberkuloza - Sofia
(direktor: dots. St.Todorov)

(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, pathology,
mediastinal lymph nodes)

(LYMPH NODES, neoplasms,
Hodgkin's dis., mediastinal)

BOIADZHIEV, A.; MILCHEV, M.

Hematological aspects of BCG vaccination. *Suvrem. med.*, Sofia
6 no.12:14-22 1955.

1. Iz Nauchnoissledovatel'skaia institut po tuberkuloza-Sofia
(direktor L dots. St. Todorov).

(BCG VACCINATION, effects,
on blood count & sedimentation. (Bul))

(BLOOD CELLS,
count, eff. of BCG vacc. (Bul))

(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION,
eff. of BCG vacc. (Bul))

MILCHEV, M.

Report of a case of giant follicular lymphadenopathy.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 6 no.12:78-82 1955.

1. Is Nauchnoissledovatel'skaiia institut po tuberkuloza-Sofia
(direktor: dots. St. Todorov).
(LYMPH NODES, diseases,
giant follicular lymphadenopathy. (Bul))

MILCHEV, M.

Diagnostic puncture of the lungs. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.12:
104-113 1956.

1. Iz Nauchnoissledovatel'skii institut po tuberkuloza (Direktor:
T. Sharkov).

(LUNG DISEASES, diag.
puncture biopsy (Bul))

~~MILCHIN, M.~~

Biopsy of a supraclavicular and axillary lymph nodes in some pulmonary diseases. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.8:75-79 1957.

1. Iz nauchnoissledovatel'skii institut po tuberkuloza - Sofia.
Direktor; T. Sharkov.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diag.

biopsy of supraclavicular & axillary lymph nodes)

(LYMPH NODES

biopsy of supraclavicular & axillary lymph nodes in diag.
of lung cancer)

BELCHEVA, M.; MILCHEV, M.

Adenomatosis of the lung. Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.5/6:517-524 '61.

1. Nauchnoissledovatel'ski institut po tuberkuloza. Direktor: T. Sharkov

(LUNG NEOPLASMS case reports)

MILCHEV, M.; DIMITROVA, L.

Bronchial adenoma. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 16 no.10:917-923 '63.

1. Nauchno-izsledovatel'ski institut po tuberkuloza, Sofia.
Direktor: prof. St. Todorov.

*

MILCHEV, M.P.

~~Some popular cultivation practices to control erosion in Bulgaria.~~
Pochvovedenie no.8:78-83 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Pochvennyy institut AN, Sofiya.
(Bulgaria--Erosion)

MILCHEV, M.P., inzh.

Computing the plowed terraces. Izv Inst "Nikola Pushkarov" no.2:149-157 '62.

ATANASOV, An.; DZHINGOV, Al.; KITPOV, Ant.; LEVENSON, Evg.; MILCHEV, M.^P;
NIKOLOV, S._h

Tests in fertilizing the eroded forest maroon soils.
Izv Inst "Nikola Pashkarov" no.5:101-124 '62.

MILCHEV, M.P.; ATANASOV, Zh.D.; CHINGOVA, Bl.G.

Antierosion role of lavender. Izv Inst "Nikola Pushkarev"
7:171-185 '63.

LEIL'CHEV, V.A., Cand Chem Sci--(diss) "Study of the kinetics of electri-
chemical reactions at high temperatures." Mos, 1958. 8 pp (Min of
Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Chemico-Technological Inst in
D.I.Mendeleev), 150 copies (EL,45-58, 143)

- 28 -

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, S. V., Mil'chev, V. A. SOV/156-58-1-5/46

TITLE: The Electrolysis of the Reversible Oxidative-Reductive System up to a Temperature of 200°C (Elektroliz obratimoy okislitel'noy vosstanovitel'noy sistemy do temperatury 200°C)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 17 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The temperature method of investigating the kinetics of electrochemical processes is more and more used. The experiments are, however, usually limited to the range of 20 - 80°C. Data on the electrolysis at more than 100°C are therefore almost completely lacking. In the present paper the rules governing the temperature-kinetic method at higher temperatures were to be rechecked. A system of the ferri- and ferrosulfates (solution 1 : 1) was subjected as redox system to an electrolysis in several molar concentrations at platinum electrodes. A thermostatic autoclave served for this purpose. Figures 1 and 2 show the obtained cathode and anode polarization curves distanced by 20°C between 20 and 200°C. A reduction of polarization and a rapid increase of the boundary of the applicable current densities were observed with rising temperature. The

Card 1/3

The Electrolysis of the Reversible Oxidative-Reductive System up to a Temperature of 200 °C 507,156-58-1-5/46

given dependence $\lg i - 1/T$ of the cathode process at different potentials (Fig 3) up to the limit current (dotted line) confirms the general rules governing the temperature-kinetic method. A similar dependence applies also in the case of the anode process. Figure 4 shows the calculated values of A_{ef} with increasing polarization. The constancy of the quantity A_{ef} during the polarization speaks in favor of the fact that a concentration polarization takes place in the given electrochemical cathode and anode processes. A_{ef} amounts for the cathode process to 3550 kcal/mol and correspondingly A_{ef} of the anode process to 3110 kcal/mol. There are 4 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I. Mendeleeva (Chair of Physical Chemistry of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I. Mendeleev)

Card 2/3

The Electrolysis of the Reversible Oxidative-Reductive
System up to a Temperature of 200°C.

SOV/156-58-1-5/4

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1957

Card 3/3

5(4)

AUTHOR:

Mil'chev, V. A.

SOV/153-58-2-19/30

TITLE:

An Autoclave for Electrochemical Investigations of Aqueous
Solutions at Increased Temperature
(Avtoklav dlya elektrokhimicheskikh issledovaniy vodnykh
rastvorov pri povyshennykh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskiye
tekhnologii, 1958, Nr 2, pp 114-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The behaviour and the properties of aqueous solutions of simple salts, especially their electrolysis at more than 100° could be considered only in a few papers owing to experimental difficulties (Refs 1-6). In order to overcome the difficulties mentioned, the author devised an autoclave equipment (Fig 3). An autoclave of the laboratory type A-05-200 (Fig 1) was used for this purpose. The most difficult problem was the construction of the electric line, the selection of the insulating and sealing material. The unfit materials are listed. In all cases, ignited red copper was used as sealing material. Because of the specific claims on the lines various lines are

Card 1/3

An Autoclave for Electrochemical Investigations of
Aqueous Solutions at Increased Temperature

SOV/153-58-2-19/30

in engineering are not suited for these purposes. The following type has proved to be apt: a 1 mm core of molybdenum (Fig 2) sealed into glass of the type 3S-5 that possesses about the same linear extension coefficient ($48-51 \cdot 10^{-6}$) (Ref 9). An adjusted glass "tear" with a central electrode is welded on a 10 mm tube of Kovar alloy (Fe - 54%, Ni - 29%, Co - 17%). Considerable difficulties occur in the choice of glass for the manufacture of test tubes. Pyrex II and molten quartz have proved to be the most useful. The completely mounted autoclave is put into an electrically heated furnace (Ref 11). The regulation of temperature is described. Nitrogen serves as a preventive against oxidation by the oxygen dissolved in the liquid. It is introduced into the autoclave under 40 - 50 atmospheres excess pressure. Professor S. V. Gorbachev was interested very much in this work and gave valuable advice. There are 3 figures and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet

Card 2/3

An Autoclave for Electrochemical Investigations of
Aqueous Solutions at Increased Temperature

SOV/153-58-2-19/30

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut imeni
D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni
D. I. Mendeleev)
Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii
(Chair of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Mil'chev, V. A., Gorbachev, S.7. SDI/156-58-2-3/49

TITLE: Electric Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions of K_2SO_4 , Li_2SO_4 , $ZnSO_4$ and $CdSO_4$ at High Temperatures (Elektroprovodnost' K_2SO_4 , Li_2SO_4 , $ZnSO_4$, $CdSO_4$ pri vysokikh vodnykh rastvorov K_2SO_4 , Li_2SO_4 , $ZnSO_4$, $CdSO_4$ pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 238-239 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Theoretical investigations of the problem mentioned in the title are of high interest and attract increasing interest. However, data on this subject are very sparsely. (Refs 1-4). The authors' investigations were carried out in an autoclave with an electric wiring according to a simple measuring method which was described giving full particulars (Refs 5, 6). The diagram in figure 1 shows the dependence of the specific electric conductivity (κ) of K_2SO_4 and Li_2SO_4 on the temperature. Henceforth it can be seen that a mounting temperature and a rising concentration result in a considerably mounting value of κ . At least no maximum can be seen in the curves. Furthermore it appears from the ~~diagram~~ that the increase of κ at an increasing temperature exceeds the increase due to an

Card 1/3

SOV, 156-58-2-9/48
Electric Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions of K_2SO_4 , Li_2SO_4 , $ZnSO_4$ and $CdSO_4$
at High Temperatures

increase in concentration. An analogous dependence on temperature exists for solutions of $ZnSO_4$ and $CdSO_4$ (Fig 2). The presence of maxima in the range of 100-113° is characteristic of bivalent metals. Apparently univalent metals reach their maxima at much higher temperatures (Ref 3). As is known trivalent metals reach the maxima of electric conductivity at temperatures of 60°. As is well known the change of κ is correlated with the temperature together with the appearance of maxima, with the change of viscosity of the solution and with the **dielectric** constant on the one hand as well as with the radius of the atmosphere and the relaxation time on the other. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Chair of Physical Chemistry of the Moscow Chemical and Technical Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev)

Card 2/3

AD 156-58-2-3/43
Electric Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions of K_2CO_3 , $LiNO_3$, $ZnSO_4$ and $CdSO_4$
at High Temperatures

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1957

Card 3/3

18(7), 5(4)
AUTHORS:

SOV/32-24-11-3/37
Klyachko, Yu. A., Shapiro, M. M., Mal'tseva, V. S., Mil'chev
V. A.

TITLE:

Investigations Concerning the Theory of the Electrochemical
Phase Analysis of Alloys (Issledovaniya po teorii elektro-
khimicheskogo fazovogo analiza splavov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11, pp 1308-1314
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It has been shown (Ref 1) that the basis of this analysis is
the relative polarizability of the phases. Koch (Kokh) et al
(Ref 2) were later able to obtain interesting results, but
only for steel. In the work reported here only nickel alloys
were investigated. Already existing methods (Ref 3) which we
developed by N. I. Blok et al. (Ref 4) were used in the ex-
periments. The samples used underwent a preliminary thermal
treatment (three kinds), according to the advice of G. V.
Estulin. The separation of phases took place in the followin
ways: 1) Separation of the inter-metallic compounds from the
carbides by the TsNIChM method (Ref 3) - anodic dissolution
of the sample in the electrolyte: 3% $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ + 3.5% NaCl

Card 1/3

Investigations Concerning the Theory of the Electrochemical Phase Analysis
of Alloys

SOV/32-24-11-3/37

5% H_2SO_4 , using a current density of 0.025-0.05 Ampere/cm² over a period of 1-1.5 hours; 2) according to the method of N. I. Blok et al. (Ref 4) - 0.9% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ + 0.9% citric acid 0.05 Ampere/cm². 3) The Blok method - 1150 ml methanol + 50 ml HCl (d=1.19), 0.05 Ampere/cm², cooling; 4) new method - 15% NaCl + 2.5% tartaric acid, 1.0 Ampere/cm². The measurement of the anode potential was carried out using a LP-5 tube voltmeter. The measuring apparatus (diagram) was used jointly with a T-2 electrolyzer. The dissolution occurred at almost the same potential in all cases, apparently at the dissolution potential of the passivated, anodically polarized metallic primary phase. This potential varies with the concentration of the alloy elements in the solid solution. A temperature increase leads to a decrease in potential, apparently because of a depassivation. An increase in current density leads to a marked, periodic fluctuation of the potential. The use of the YIAM carbide electrolyte, which exhibits a greater electrical resistance, allowed the carbide separation to take place at a decreased current density

Card 2/3

SOV/32-24-11-3/37

Investigations Concerning the Theory of the Electrochemical Phase Analysis of Alloys

(0.05 Ampere/cm²). Especially important was the observation that with aqueous chloride electrolytes an increase in current density decreases the polarization potential. On the basis of the experimental results obtained, which are stated in seven points, detailed explanations are given and corresponding conclusions are drawn. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metalurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute for **Ferrous Metallurgy**)

Card 3/3

28(4), 18(0)
AUTHORS:

SOV/32-25-2-50/78

Labut'yev, Yu. D., Mil'chev, V. A., Shapiro, M. M.

TITLE:

An Apparatus for the Phase Analysis of Metals (Ustanovka dlya fazovogo analiza metallov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, pp 227-228 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A portable apparatus for the analysis of phases by the electrochemical method has been designed (Fig 1). It consists of an A.C. rectifier with semiconductors DGTs-26, a bridge unit in which the current density is controlled by an automatic transformer RNO-0.25, a step-down transformer, and an ammeter M-340. The electrolytic cell (Fig 2) consists of a rotating anode, the sample, and a cooling coil for cooling the electrolyte. The potential is controlled by means of an electrolytic bridge connected with a calomel electrode. The unit may be used, besides for controlling changes in the anode potential to record polarization curves, to study electrochemical processes, and to determine the pH of electrolytes. The apparatus has proved its value in serial phase analyses. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

An' Apparatus for the Phase Analysis of Metals

SOV/32-25-2-50/78

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Iron
Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

KLYACHKO, Yu.A.; LABUT'YEV, Yu.D.; MIL'CHEV, V.A.

Potentiostat for electrochemical analysis. Zav.lab. 26 no.2:
217-219 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.
(Electrochemical analysis)

MIL'CHEV, V.A.

Cell for electrochemical investigations in phase analysis.
Zav.lab. 26 no.5:638 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

(Electrochemical analysis)

S/539/61/000/032/006/017
D202/D301

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, S.V. and Mil'chev, V.A.
TITLE: Electrolysis at high temperatures
SOURCE: Moscow. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 32,
1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhimii, 91-99

TEXT: The authors studied the kinetics of electrochemical reactions in a wide range of temperatures (up to 200°C). The authors aimed to determine if the same regularities are to be found at higher temperatures. Their experiments were carried out on ferrous ferric sulphates and ferrocyanides in equimolar solutions in the first experimental series, and on electro deposition of silver from its complex iodide solutions (0.1 m Ag + 2.5 m KI) in the second series. Full experimental details are given. The quantitative interpretation of results of the first series was based on the equation proposed by O.B. Khachatryan on the assumption that in these reactions only concentration polarization takes place (Ref. 21: Dissertatsiya, Mkhti im. D.I. Mendeleyeva, 1958 (Dissertation, Card 1/2

Electrolysis at high temperatures

S/539/61/000/032/006/017
D202/D301

Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology, im. D.I. Mendeleev, 1958)).
The results obtained in this experimental series proved that concentration polarization is the limiting factor in the whole temperature range. In the second experimental series, two kinds of polarization were observed: In a temperature range of 20-100 C in the cathodic process, and in that of 20-80 C in the anodic process, the chemical polarization being the limiting factor and causing marked changes in A_{ef} . With rising temperature and the increase of polarization potential to 0.025-0.03 v the chemical polarization is replaced by the concentration one, and a further rise in potential has but little effect on A_{ef} . There are 13 figures and 33 references: 23 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: S. Senderoff and A. Brenner, J. Electrochem. Soc., 97, 361, (1950).

Card 2/2